

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.
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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent family circulation much more than three times as large as that of any other paper, morning or evening, published in Washington. As a news and advertising medium it has no competitor.

For order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

Entire Restoration or None.

It is evident from the published interviews with citizens of Alexandria city and county, and officials of the state of Virginia that the proposition to restore the District all of the original ten miles square by receding Virginia's share to the United States is unpopular across the Potomac, and it becomes apparent that little can be expected to the end of a restoration of the original boundaries from a recession as would involve the consent of the state of Virginia. In view of this fact it is hardly worth while, in considering the question, to regard as likely the adoption of legislative means. It is probable that a repeal of the statute of 1846 would have to be accompanied by some action by the state of Virginia involving, of course, the consent of that state and her people to the transaction. So that the negative attitude now assumed by those citizens of Alexandria and the officials of the state who have expressed an opinion makes still more likely the ultimate determination on the part of those who are interested in the project to go to the Supreme Court for only practicable and available remedy at hand, an overruling of the act of 1846 through a judgment to the effect that it was unconstitutional and therefore void. This would certainly restore the previous condition and would obviate the necessity of legislation either by Congress or by the state of Virginia.

In view of these considerations it is futile now to debate such matters as the proposition to recede to the United States only that part of the original cession of Virginia which lies outside of the city of Alexandria and constitutes a portion of the anomalous organization known as Alexandria county. If the act of 1846 was unconstitutional the entire proceeding of retrocession was illegal and therefore void and the whole territory given back to Virginia by that statute must revert under the operation of a decision by the Supreme Court to this effect, to the District of Columbia. A proposition to annex to the District only Jackson City, Rosslyn, and the Virginia approaches to bridges across the Potomac, possibly relieving the state from an equitable claim to participate in building and maintaining such bridges, would receive very careful consideration by the people of Washington before receiving their endorsement.

It is to be borne in mind that the District is not a petticoat or for recession and does not appear as this time, nor has it ever appeared, in that attitude. The Supreme Court in its decision of 1870 pointed out that the only parties to the case which it could recognize were the United States and the state of Virginia and it is in line with that decision now that the movement for recession or recovery is to be instituted by a department of the general government. There are military reasons, appealing to the nation, why the banks of the Potomac opposite the seat of government should be under exclusive national control. There would be obvious national advantages to the people of the retroceded strip in reunion with the District, and the numerous movements in the past to undo retrocession have proceeded from residents in Alexandria city and county. If the project has lost attractiveness for them it is hardly likely that anybody else will take sufficient interest in it to push forward the movement against the active opposition of Virginia.

A Minnesota Milk Law Upheld.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has materially strengthened the position of the District Commissioners and the health Officer in their efforts to secure legislation to reinforce the laws already at hand for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases through the milk supply. A decision rendered in October sustained the milk ordinance of the city of Minneapolis, passed subsequently to the existing local law, and closely following its provisions save in the addition of those features of licensing and tagging for which the District officials are now striving. The decision, substantially reproduced elsewhere in The Star, affirms the right of a community to protect itself against contagion through the milk supply, by exercising a certain degree of surveillance over the dairies owned beyond the jurisdiction of the municipality. The point was raised that this was an effort to secure extra-territorial jurisdiction, but the court very properly held, just as The Star indicated the other day, that while the inspection of dairies and the tagging of cows can occur outside of the municipality only with the consent of the owners, the latter's consent may legally be made conditions precedent to a grant of the right to sell milk within the actual range of the ordinance.

This decision goes to show that the proposition to tag the cows is viewed as reasonable and practicable by a court of good standing, and suggests that a similar local enactment will be in no danger of failure through judicial interposition. The object of such legislation is wholesome, and it tends to the general benefit of the people. It does not seem oppressive, and it promises an additional means of defense against contagion.

If, as is alleged, Sharkey got the ten thousand dollars by simulating the symptoms of a foul blow, Corbett had better look to his laurels as an actor.

The Senate's Cuban Resolution.

Several things of importance are to be borne in mind in considering the resolution which the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report for adoption recognizing the independence of Cuba. Foreign powers especially should be careful to take note.

(1) The resolution is not a declaration of war. Congress does not proceed in that way to declare war. The act proposed is strictly in line with American precedents, and strictly in line with the almost unanimous sentiment of the American people. It grows out of no land-grabbing or filibustering spirit, but distinctly out of the plain dictates of good order and the humanities. No civilized power should tolerate the existence of a slaughter pen for human beings at its very door. Men have a right not only to life but to liberty. If they have not, the United States has been a governmental liar for a little more than a hundred years.

(2) If war follows, the declaration will be Spain's. And in support of what? A policy which has goaded the Cubans to revolt and has for its object not their resubjugation or extermination. Cuba abhors Spain, and with every reason. Long the victim of galling oppression, she now sees but two paths before her: independence, or slavery. Naturally she seeks independence. Naturally also she turns to the United States, her

neighbor and friend, for recognition. If Spain can afford war with the United States on that issue, and challenges it, the United States can also afford it.

(3) Local politics in the United States has no part or lot in the question. The student men of all parties are in favor of the independence of Cuba. Nor is the question in the slightest degree sectional. The personnel of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is in itself exceedingly instructive on this score. Here are the men: John Sherman, Ohio; W. P. Frye, Maine; C. E. Davis, Minnesota; J. D. Cameron, Pennsylvania; S. M. Cullop, Illinois; H. C. Lodge, Massachusetts; T. T. Morgan, Alabama; George Gray, Delaware; David Turpie, Indiana; J. W. Daniel, Virginia, and R. Q. Mills, Texas. Cuban independence, therefore, carries this country literally from Maine, through Mr. Frye, to Texas, through Mr. Mills.

(4) The fact that a new administration will come into power in three months has no bearing on the matter. If Spain thus declares war against the United States without just cause, and is able to keep the field that long, she will find that she has as much on her hands then as ever. Maybe a little more, then, than at the start. Mr. McKinley knows what war is, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy would respond to the emergency with much of the fire that filled him as a youngster thirty-five years ago when he shouldered his gun and took the field in support of his principles. The old hand would relax and the new one take hold without a perceptible jar. The inaugural ceremonies by the enthusiasm shown would reveal the homogeneity of the people and their singleness of purpose against any foreign foe. Republican and democrat, populist and prohibitionist, ex-Union soldier and ex-confederate soldier, are as one in support of the stars and stripes and all that it stands for. But if war comes as the result of an act which they consider just and fully justified, then they will meet it.

Mr. Bayard Again.

The London Standard, in its latest complaint to Mr. Bayard, says: "He has taught us to expect in his successor wide sympathies, refined tastes and gracious ways."

The Standard deals in nonsense. The expectation that Mr. Bayard's successor will be in every way worthy of his post grows out of nothing in particular that Mr. Bayard has done or said. The Standard of the history of the past does not recall that history? Probably not. The best assurance the United States has ever given of its high respect for Great Britain, and of its desire to stand well with the mother country, has been found in the exalted character and personal accomplishments of the men chosen to represent this government at the court of St. James. They have been of the best types of Americans—men of learning, in both literature and the law, and equally at home in the council of state and in the drawing room. For half a century past the list is a very conspicuous one.

Mr. Buchanan served in London. He came back from there to become President. He failed in the office of President, but he was a very useful and successful diplomat. Charles Francis Adams served in London all through the time of the civil war here, and was a tower of strength for the promotion of good feeling between the two countries during a much more ticklish era than has since existed. England has not seen his superior in diplomatic office from any quarter of the globe.

Mr. Motley, next to Mr. Bancroft, the greatest American historian, and Mr. Lowell, one of the most eminent of American poets and critics, both served in London. E. F. Phelps, one of the leaders of the American bar, held the position of minister for four years. Mr. Bayard's immediate predecessor was Robert T. Lincoln, who, as his countrymen see him, possesses every quality calculated to insure him influence and popularity in the highest station anywhere.

With this record, can it be said with truth or informally that Mr. Bayard, by any of his sniveling and fine speeches, has raised expectations in England on the score of American character and accomplishments? Hardly.

If the Standard is interested in America, and feels the slightest anxiety on the subject of Mr. Bayard's successor, it should inform itself on the subject of American resources, as revealed, not in anybody's claims on the subject, but in the line of officials who have served at the English court. Mr. Bayard is a man of refinement and sympathy, but he does not monopolize those qualities when at home.

Charity Consolidation.

A most desirable state of harmonious efficiency in the local charity work has been brought about through the union of forces between the Associated Charities and the Central Relief Committee, the latter body having decided to make all disbursements of charity funds on the recommendation of the Associated Charities, whose agents are skilled in the management of that funds and armed with information that secures a reasonable guarantee of the worthiness of the recipients. This arrangement utilizes the prestige of the central committee, chosen by the Commissioners as a semi-official body, with the result that a systematic and effective canvass of the District for funds is ensured. It also utilizes to their full capacity the investigating powers of the Associated Charities, relieves the embarrassment which arise from a variety of agencies for distribution and reduces to a minimum the danger of duplications of relief and the likelihood of imposition. The fact that certain of the most active workers of the relief committee are members of the Associated Charities will tend to render harmonious the workings of the two bodies.

Lack of close connection and full and effective co-operation between the Associated Charities and some such body as the Central Relief Committee, with its relieving and direct relief giving capacities has diminished the usefulness of the Associated Charities. The organization has been recently as the highly-developed distributing portion of a machine separated from the receiving portion that is essential to the effective working of the machinery in its entirety. All the parts of the charitable relief machine of the District seem now to be in place, and the results can hardly be otherwise than satisfactory.

The District loses a public-spirited citizen in the death of Mr. George E. Lemon, whose name has been associated with so many movements for the betterment of local conditions. His generosity led him to give liberally in aid of deserving charities and local enterprises, and thus the community benefited largely from the energy and ability which he displayed in the conduct of his business and the up-building of the National Tribune.

Mr. Choate probably does not expect to stop the progress of the Platt machine. But he will take pleasure in getting in the way as much as possible.

Spain might feel the financial strain of the Cuban war less if she would allow Gen. Weyler to put advertisements in his news bulletins.

The United States regrets to inform Cuba that it seems to be at all times either too early or too late to interfere in her behalf.

It is now darkly hinted that Mr. Quay's sincerity as the workingman's friend depends on who is being worked.

THE WEEK.

The Senate committee on foreign relations decided to report favorably to the Senate the Cameron resolution providing for the recognition of Cuban independence.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama presented a resolution, which the Senate adopted, asking the Secretary of State for papers and information relating to the Competitor prisoners and other American citizens held in Cuba by the Spanish authorities. The Senate passed the Lodge Immigration bill with a provision that the exclusion shall not apply to persons arriving from Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there. The House committee on appropriations finished the legislative session by passing a bill carrying a total of \$21,067,580. The House passed the army appropriation bill. Secretary Herber issued a statement defending the seaworthiness of the battleship Texas. A storm swept over eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England. Two persons were frozen to death in New York city. The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad re-elected Mr. John K. Cowen as president. James Smith, colored, was hanged at Harper's Ferry, Md., for the murder of Miss Margaret Brown at Pleasant near Washington. Charles W. Crisp of the United States Congress from Georgia, to succeed his father, the late ex-Speaker Crisp. The American Federation of Labor, in convention at Cincinnati, adopted a resolution recognizing the President and Congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, indorsing free trade with the Cuban insurgents, and charges against him. The deaths included Prof. Herrmann, the magician; Robert Shoemaker, a prominent labor leader, in Philadelphia, and Robert Stafford, a hotel proprietor, in New York.

Foreign.

The Spanish authorities in Havana placed the United States consulate under guard owing to the indignation expressed by Spanish sympathizers against the United States. Forty students were arrested in Moscow and a number of political papers seized in their lodgings. An earthquake, the most violent ever experienced in Great Britain, shook the country. The pope approved of the selection of the Duke of Edinburgh to be bishop of Buffalo, N. Y. The natives of Mindanao Island, one of the Philippine group, revolted against the Spanish authority and the native troops of the insurgents. 200,000 persons fled from Bombay, India, to escape the bubonic plague. From 1,000 persons have died in 1,511 stricken. The deaths included Cardinal Boyer, in Bourges, France; Paul Auguste Arène, a French novelist and playwright; and Salvini, the young actor, in Florence, Italy.

In the District.

The House passed the following bills relating to the District: Amending the liquor law; granting an extension of route along the Columbia road to the Metropolitan Railway Company; granting an extension of time to the Rockington and Belt railway companies for making rapid transit experiments and equipment; and for the laying of additional steam railroad tracks for use during the inauguration season; providing for the extension of North Capital street; ordering the audit of the Northern Liberty market claims, and providing for the payment of Emmart, Dunbar & Co. for public work done in 1871. The Senate passed a resolution directing the Attorney General to report upon the facts connected with the retrocession to Virginia of the land originally given to that state as part of the District. The United States Supreme Court heard arguments on the street extension cases. The District Court of Appeals denied the appeal of the States Electric Lighting Company from the decision of the court below in its suit to restrain the District Commissioners from contracting with the Potomac Electric Company for certain public lighting; the Commissioners thereupon signed the contract. Joseph W. Wainwright, Jr., who was acquitted in the Criminal Court of the charge of selling oleomargarine without labels, as provided by law, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

The central relief committee decided that all disbursements for the relief of the poor should be made through the Associated Charities. Mr. Silvester Hitchcock used a controlling interest in the Washington Times. A raid was made on a gambling den at Rosslyn, Va., and considerable paraphernalia was captured. A colored girl, who was in the Indian bureau, committed suicide by shooting. Alice Thomas, a colored woman, supposed to be 102 years old, was fatally burned. Martha Masterson, a colored girl seven years of age, was accidentally shot and killed by her brother, aged twelve.

Among the week's news were those of George E. Lemon, the pension attorney and publisher of the National Tribune, and Sayles J. Bowen, the last mayor of Washington.

SHOOTING STARS.

Moreno. "Money talks," said a man who was looking into a shop-window.

"Yes," replied his gloomy-faced companion. "Seems like it even takes money to say 'Merry Christmas' real loud."

Monotony.

Soon comes that New Year's exercise, And what seems sadly queer, The faults from which he will swear off Are the same he named last year.

From the Bitterness of His Heart. "I wish," said Mr. Meekton, with sudden and surprising vehemence, "that every woman in Christendom wore bloomers."

"What for?" gasped his friend. "Then my wife would have to wear skirts in order to show her contrivances."

Wanted to See Things. "Dere's only one ting 'er kin do," said the convict to the philanthropic visitor.

"What is that?" "Send me all de illustrated newspapers 'er kin find."

"I understand. You wish to beguile the time by reading and improving your mind."

"Nope. I jes' want one 'er two o' dem national picter numbers, so's I could sit down an' gaze at 'em an' remind meself o' de good old days w'en I was a hard drinker."

"I sho'ly hopes," said Erastus Pinkley, "dat I ain' gwine ter git no Christmas present dis year."

"That's a funny wish for you to make," remarked his employer.

"I doan' mean perackly dat," he hastened to add. "But I doas aspire not ter git no present fun our preacher."

"Doas he usually remember you?" "No, suh. We takes turns. I does turns 'im wif er token ob esteem one Christmas, an' he answers me back de nex'."

"Hit staid by my bein' follered home by er yaller dog, wif bunches on his knees, a white spot in 'is right eye, an' er piece chewed out'n 'is ear. Mammy she say 'twus bad luck ter shoot er yaller dog, an' ez 'twus comin' Christmas, we done made 'im er present to de minister."

"De nex' Christmas de minister he come ter me an' say 'Rastus, yoh's been er good worker in de congregation, an' I wants yer ter hab sumpin' yoh kin show folks ez er testification ob de 'steem in which I holds yer. I wants ter gib yer er present dat'll be wuf while, an' ter show yer dat I's in earnest 'bout perzentin' yer wif somepin' dat'll be rel' value, I's gwine ter gib yer back dat dog."

"What did you say?" "I jes' says 'mose erbible.' But de nex' Christmas I made 'im er speech an' gib 'im back de dog. And de Christmas follerin' he done de same. All de folks on de common is a-sayin' dat hit's wonderful how much Mistuh Pinkley an' de preacher does think ob one another. But hit's my tuhner ter get de dog dis year, an' I su'ny does feel like breakin' friendship."

An Anti-Christmas Triolet. So sudden kind doth Phyllis grow! From coldness that I once did know! So sudden kind doth Phyllis grow! And straight my salary I'll blow!

For bon' bonds tied in ribbons neat; So sudden kind doth Phyllis grow! It is a contrast passing sweet.

Recent differences between members of the theatrical profession have revealed some very distressing collisions of art and the pay roll.

Lansburgh & Bro.

We Box All Presents
Free of Charge.
We Make No Charge
For Engraving Umbrella Motives.

Handkerchiefs.

Our Holiday Display of Handkerchiefs is unquestionably the finest to be seen anywhere—values the greatest.

Ladies' Sheer French Linen Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered, scalloped and lace edges, dainty designs.

25c. each.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs from Switzerland, fine cloth, open and close work patterns.

10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c. and 25c. each.

Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs from Ireland, small dainty initial, 6 in a fancy box.

60c., \$1 and \$1.50 box.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered on Swiss and linen, beautiful designs, 6 in a fancy box.

\$1.50 and \$3 box.
Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs from

\$1.00 to \$8 each.
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs from Ireland, hemstitched, with hand-embroidered initial, 6 in a fancy box, for

98c., \$1.50, \$2 & \$3 box.
Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, fine embroidered initial, full size, 1½-inch hem, heavy quality, for

25c., 39c., 50c., 75c. & \$1.
Pure Silk Broaded Mufflers, large size, in black, white, cream, &c., handsome designs, for

35c., 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.

Children's Initial Handkerchiefs, with fancy borders or plain white, 3 in a fancy box, with pretty pictures.

25c. box.
Holiday Gloves.

Ladies' 4-button Glove Gloves in choice shades of Brown, Tan, Mode, Gray, also Black, White, Pearl and Maize. Fine pliable kid—

For \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 pair.

Ladies' Felted Hook Gloves of fine elastic kid, in all choice shades—

For \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 pair.

Ladies' Extra Fine Quality Suede Gloves, 4 and 8-button-length; all desirable shades for street and evening wear—

For \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 & \$2.00.

Misses' 2-button and 4-button Glove Gloves, in Tan, Red and Brown—

For 83c. and \$1.00 pair.

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Men's Wool Gloves and Mittens at reduced prices.

Holiday Aprons.

Large Size Aprons, generally sold for 25c.—

Nurses' Aprons, large size, ten distinct styles to select from; wide strings—

25c. each.
Nurses' Aprons, extra wide, ten-inch hem, wide strings, neat pocket. An extra large and wide Apron, made of fine lawn, five rows of tucks and deep hem—

75c. each.
Ladies' Mull Aprons, a dozen different styles, trimmed in lace and ribbon—

From 39c. to \$2.25.
Flannelette Tea Gowns

Make Nice Holiday Presents.
Flannelette Tea Gowns, made full front, Watteau back, bishop sleeves, all sizes. Regular price, \$2.98.

Holiday price, \$1.98.
Eiderdown Bath Robes,

In light blue, pink, red and gray, Watteau back, full sleeves, all wool cord and tassel to match, all sizes. Holiday price—

\$3.98.
Holiday Items

In Jewelry.
Solid Silver Thimbles. 25c.
Sterling Silver Hat Pins, handsomely designed—

25c. each.
Sterling Silver Trimmed Side Combs—

25c. pr.
Hat Brushes, with handsomely designed silver-plated handles—

48c. each.
98c. Sterling Silver Trimmed Dressing Combs—

75c. each.
\$1.98 Solid Gold Rings, with beautiful settings—

98c. each.
Sets of Combs, Brushes and Mirrors, with hand-painted backs, guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, from

\$2.48 to \$5.48 set.
Open Late

Of evenings now—if the night time is more convenient shop then. We can give you the same attention as in the day. Three hundred and fifty people brimful of Holiday suggestions to aid you in your selection.

LANSBURGH & BRO.,
420-422-424-426 7th St.

J. H. Chesley & Co.,
Double Store,
1004 F St. and 522 10th St.

Chesley's Xmas Gift Suggestions.

There are so many gifts to get that you should buy wisely—where you can make your gift money go farthest. That's one reason why you should buy here.

If we had the space we could tell you of a thousand and one appropriate things for gift giving—but necessity limits us to a few hints here.

Give Cutlery.

A gift of cutlery touches the housewife in the right spot—just what she is wishing for.

We have a fine line of Best English Carving Sets, ranging in price from \$1 up to \$5, 90 per cent less than is usual. In a variety of styles—novel shapes of blade, fine steel, fully guaranteed.

Knives and Forks at \$4 to \$6 dozen.

It ought to be an easy matter to think of some friend on your list who would appreciate a dozen Knives and Forks. Ours are of the best quality, guaranteed.

75-cent Penknives, 50c. 50-cent Penknives, 25c.

The two-bladed set for 25c.—the three and four-bladed set for 50 cents. These are fine quality penknives, fully tempered steel, pearl, ivory, buck and bone handles. Haven't your boy been asking for one?

Give a pair of Skates.

Can't you think of some one who would like a pair of Skates, Christmas morning? Well, here they are—best quality "American Club" Skates, guaranteed. Finest steel, nickel-plated or polished.

Men's 55c. Skates for 50c. Men's \$1.50 Skates for 85c. Men's \$4 Best Skates for \$2.50. Ladies' \$1.50 Skates for 85c. Ladies' \$2.50 Skates for \$1.50.

Things for the Christmas Tree.

Here are many needed articles for the Christmas tree—little necessities you can't do without:

The "Eureka" Tree Holder, for keeping the tree fresh and green—prevents the needles from dropping out and acts as a safeguard against fire. Only—

69c. The "Gem" Christmas Tree Holder has all the advantages of the "Eureka," but adapted for smaller sized Christmas trees. Only—

48c. Handsome German Fence, to go around the tree, 8 feet long, with 89c. gaily decorated with 125c. The 12-ft. Star Fence for \$1.25. A miniature Oil Lamp Posts, 64c. A miniature Gas Lamp Posts, 64c. Cute Little Gas Jets, to be attached to the tree, complete set of 12 for \$1.19.

J. H. CHESLEY & CO.
1004 F ST. — 522 10th St.

You'll Enjoy Your Christmas Cakes & Pastries

—a great deal more if they're made from "Ceres" Flour. You must not, however, only look out for your own enjoyment, but for the friends who will be sure to partake of your hospitality during the Holidays. You want them to say that your Christmas Cakes and Pastries ARE THE BEST they've partaken of, don't you? To insure that use

Ceres Flour

—and their deliciousness will never be questioned. We know all about "Ceres" Flour—where the wheat is grown from which the flour is made and how and where the millers grind it. Be sure to get "Ceres" Flour from your grocer—if he happens to be out of it then make him order it for you. Accept no substitute. "Ceres" Flour SOLD by all grocers.

Wm. M. Galt & Co.,
Wholesalers, 1st and Ind Ave. Nt

GOLDENBERG'S "STORE NEWS."

Open at night till Xmas.

One of the largest purchases of Xmas goods

ever made arrived this morning, consisting of handkerchiefs, dolls, clocks, fancy scarfs, fancy dressing cases, leather goods, &c.

The entire purchase was made at a wonderful sacrifice of value, and is put on sale at proportionately low prices, offering you the greatest inducements of which you have ever heard.

It is a well-known fact among retailers that the wholesale prices for the past week for everything have been lower than in any season before.

It had to come, we knew it and we bought sparingly when we bought our first installment of holiday goods.

The prices of what we put on sale Monday morning we guarantee cannot be equaled for lowness by anybody.

Unusual prices for gift handk'f's.

30 dozen Women's hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs—many of them equal to any you ever bought for 25c.—go at

12½c. each.
150 dozen women's hand-embroidered pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs—to go at

25c. each.
Women's pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs—your choice of a number of widths of hem—such as you've paid 15c. for many a time go at

12½c. each.
Children's fancy bordered handkerchiefs—six in a fancy box—for

25c. half dozen.
Women's and men's hand-embroidered initial handkerchiefs, 12½c. each, or six in a fancy box—for

75 cents.
Men's pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs—worth double—for

12½c. each.
Fancy sets.

In this instance we closed out every single fancy set a maker of fancy goods had for about a third of usual prices. Lot consists of manure and toilet sets, shaving cases, glove and handkerchief boxes and infants' sets.

Fancy satin lined celluloid necktie cases—